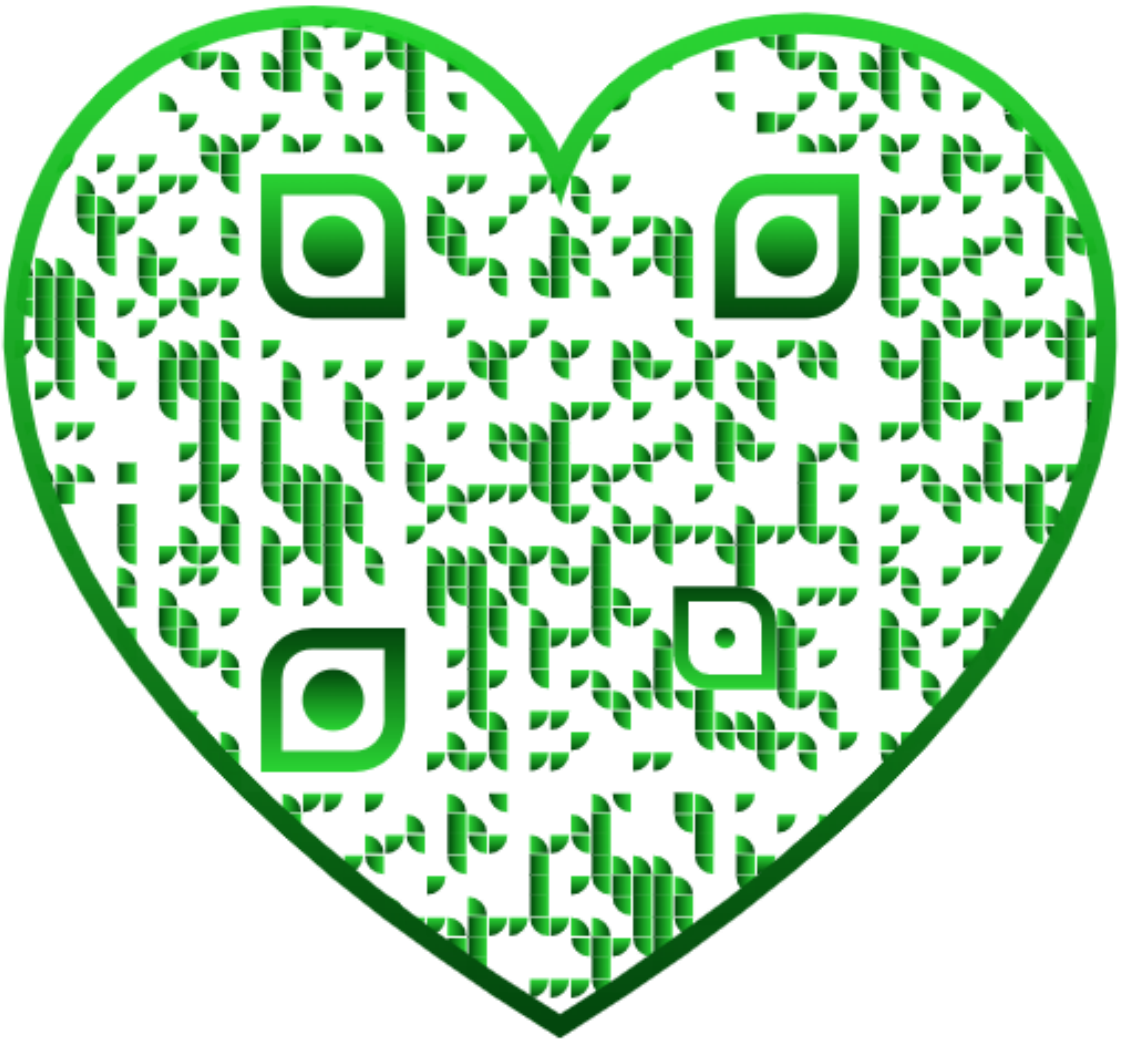
Pelvis Bank

1. The right kidney extends at levels of:
    a. T12-L4
    b. T11-L2
    c. T11-L3
    d. T12-L3
2. The capsule of kidney is present in:
    a. Cadaver only
    b. Living being only
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
3. All of the following are a part of kidney's blood supply except:
    a. Superior vesical artery
    b. Lobar artery
    c. Peritubular plexus
    d. Arcuate vein
4. The length of ureter is:
    a. 30cm
    b. 25cm
    c. 15cm
    d. 20cm
5. The ureter begins at the level of:
    a. T12
    b. L2
    c. L1
    d. L3
6. The apex of urinary bladder is connected to:
    a. Umbilicus
    b. Linea alba
    c. Sacrum
    d. Greater omentum
7. All of the following are true ligaments of urinary bladder except:
    a. The lateral true ligament
    b. The medial puboprostatic ligament
    c. The median umbilical fold
    d. The median umbilical ligament



8. One of the following is one of the main arterial supply of the urinary bladder:
    a. Obturator artery
    b. Inferior vesical artery
    c. Uterine artery
    d. Inferior gluteal artery
9. The levator ani muscle forms a part of:
    a. Medial wall of ischiorectal fossa
    b. Lateral wall of ischiorectal fossa
    c. Apex of ischiorectal fossa
    d. Base of ischiorectal fossa
10. All of the following are contents of ischiorectal fossa except:
    a. Inferior rectal artery
    b. Semiliquid pad of fat
    c. Perineal branch of S4
    d. Inferior gluteal artery
11. All of the following are contents of deep perineal space of the male except:
    a. Sphincter urethrae
    b. Root of penis
    c. Artery of penis
    d. Bulbourethral gland
12. All of the following are boundaries of the male deep perineal space except?
    a. Colles fascia
    b. Perineal membrane
    c. Ischiorectal rami
    d. Gap between perineal membrane and inferior pubic ligament
13. All of the following are contents of the female deep perineal space except:
    a. Sphincter urethrae
    b. Dorsal nerve of clitoris
    c. Artery of clitoris
    d. Bulbospongiosus
14. All of the following are boundaries of the female deep perineal space except:
    a. Colles fascia
    b. Perineal membrane
    c. Ischiorectal rami
    d. Gap between perineal membrane and inferior pubic ligament

15. Which of the following supply the ovary with blood?
    a. Ovarian artery
    b. Uterine artery
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
16. All of the following are primary supports of the uterus except:
    a. Pelvic diaphragm
    b. Broad ligament
    c. Perineal body
    d. Round ligament of uterus
17. All of the following are contents of broad ligament except:
    a. Uterine tube
    b. Uterine vessels
    c. Vagina
    d. Epoophoron
18. When is the cervix larger than the body of uterus?
    a. In foetal life
    b. At puberty
    c. In old age
    d. During menstruation
19. Which of the following are one of the spermatic cord constituents:
    a. Testes
    b. Pampiniform plexus of veins
    c. Superior vesical artery
    d. Obturator nerve
20. All of the following are covering of testes except:
    a. Colles fascia
    b. Tunica albuginea
    c. Internal spermatic fascia
    d. Skin
21. The longest division of male urethra is:
    a. Pre-prostatic urethra
    b. Prostatic urethra
    c. Membranous urethra
    d. Spongy urethra

22. All of the following are branches of the posterior division of internal iliac artery except:
    a. Superior gluteal artery
    b. Inferior vesical artery
    c. Iliolumbar artery
    d. Lateral sacral arteries
23. The broad ligament contains all of the following except:
    a. The uterus
    b. The uterine artery
    c. The round ligament of the uterus
    d. The uterine tubes
24. Support of the uterus either directly or indirectly, is provided by the following structures except:
    a. The perineal body
    b. The mesosalpinx
    c. The transverse cervical (cardinal) ligaments
    d. The pubo-cervical ligaments
25. The following structures receive innervation from the branches of the pudendal nerve except:
    a. Labia minora
    b. Urethral sphincter
    c. The posterior fornix of the vagina
    d. Skin of the penis or clitoris
26. The bulb of the penis is located in the:
    a. Deep perineal pouch
    b. Superficial perineal pouch
    c. Ischiorectal fossa
    d. None of the above
27. Which of the following is not considered as a branch from the anterior division of the internal iliac artery?
    a. Internal pudendal artery
    b. Iliolumbar artery
    c. Obturator artery
    d. Umbilical artery

28. Primary support for the uterus is derived from the:
    a. Lateral (Transverse) cervical ligaments
    b. Pubo-cervical ligaments
    c. Broad ligament
    d. Round ligament of the uterus

تقريباً كلمة Except ناقصة
وتكون الإجابة c
واذا مش ناقصة فإحتمال تكون a
لأنه الأقوى😅

29. The deep perineal space is deep to the perineal membrane. It contains:
    a. Membranous urethra
    b. Vagina
    c. Deep transverse perineal muscles
    d. All of the above

30. The ovaries are anchored to the lateral pelvic wall by the:
    a. Ovarian ligament
    b. Broad ligament
    c. Suspensory ligament
    d. Round ligament

31. All of the following are contents of the ischiorectal fossa except:
    a. Pudendal canal
    b. Inferior rectal vessels
    c. Superior rectal nerve
    d. Posterior scrotal nerve and vessels

32. Contents of the superficial perineal pouch in the female include:
    a. Ischiocavernosus
    b. Two branches of perineal artery
    c. Bulbospongiosus
    d. Branches from artery of clitoris
    e. All of the following

33. Coelomic epithelium develop in male into:
    a. Seminiferous tubules
    b. Proximal part of testis
    c. Septa of testis
    d. Both A and B

34. Choose the right sentence:
    a. Upper part of vagina is mesoderm and lower part is endoderm
    b. Upper part of vagina is endoderm and lower part is mesoderm
    c. Upper and lower is endoderm
    d. Upper and lower is mesoderm

35. The most important ligament of the cervix (of the uterus) is the:
    a. Pubocervical ligament
    b. Uterosacral ligament
    c. Transverse cervical ligament
    d. Broad ligament
36. All of the following supply the vagina except:
    a. Vaginal artery
    b. Uterine artery
    c. Superior rectal artery
    d. Internal pudendal artery
37. All of the following are contents of ischiorectal fossa except:
    a. Inferior rectal vein
    b. Obturator internus
    c. Posterior scrotal nerve
    d. Perineal branch S4
38. All of the following form the Ano-rectal ring except:
    a. Puborectal part of levator ani
    b. Deep part of external anal sphincter
    c. Internal anal sphincter
    d. Ano-coccygeus body
39. All are related to the trigone of urinary bladder except:
    a. Rich in blood supply
    b. Most sensitive part
    c. Forms the inner posterior wall of the bladder
    d. The mucosa shows folds
40. Ureter crosses all of these structures except:
    a. External iliac artery
    b. External iliac vein
    c. Obturator artery
    d. Obturator nerve

2external iliac vessels "كتاب د.سامح كاتب
وبكذه يكون الكل صح
لكن ال vein يكون deep لل Artery
فقد تكون الإجابة b "

41. Choose the most dilatable part of the male urethra:
    a. Preprostatic urethra
    b. Prostatic urethra
    c. Membranous urethra
    d. Penile urethra

42. Prostate has:
    a. 5 lobes
    b. 4 lobes
    c. 3 lobes
    d. 2 lobes
43. All are contents of the broad ligament except:
    a. Uterine tube
    b. Ovarian ligament
    c. Epoophoron
    d. Vaginal artery
44. Pudendal nerve from:
    a. S1,S2,S3
    b. S3,S3,S4 S2,S3,S4*
    c. S2,S3
    d. S3,S3,S5
45. All of the following are branches of the anterior division except:
    a. Obturator artery
    b. Middle rectal artery
    c. Inferior gluteal artery
    d. Iliolumbar artery
46. All of the following are branches from sacral plexus arising from the root except:
    a. Nerve to piriformis muscle
    b. Pelvic splanchnic nerve
    c. Pudendal nerve
    d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
47. Inferior hypogastric plexus is formed by all of these except:
    a. 2 hypogastric nerve from superior hypogastric plexus
    b. 2 lower sacral sympathetic ganglia
    c. Parasympathetic pelvic splanchnic
    d. 2 upper sacral sympathetic ganglia
48. Structures passing through ala of sacrum are except:
    a. sympathetic chain
    b. lumbosacral trunk
    c. iliolumbar artery
    d. lateral sacral artery

49. The male pelvic inlet is:
    a. heart-shape
    b. oval shape
    c. large
    d. pyramidal shape
50. The obturator foramen in female is:
    a. Oval shape
    b. Triangular
    c. Pyramidal
    d. Rounded
51. The ischiopubic ramus in male is:
    a. Inverted
    b. Rough
    c. Everted
    d. Both B & C
52. The one is the content of ischiorectal fossa:
    a. Superior rectal artery
    b. Iliolumbar artery
    c. Inferior rectal nerve
    d. Obturator nerve
53. The medial wall of ischiorectal fossa is formed by following muscles except:
    a. Obturator internus
    b. Levator ani
    c. Internal anal sphincter
    d. External anal sphincter
54. The surface anatomy of spleen is related to left:
    a. 6 & 7 & 8 ribs
    b. 7 & 8 & 9 ribs
    c. 9 & 10 & 11 ribs
    d. 8 & 9 & 10 ribs

55. The surface anatomy of common carotid artery at its bifurcation is related to:
    a. Anterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of lower border of thyroid cartilage.
    b. Posterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of lower border of thyroid cartilage.
    c. Anterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of upper border of thyroid cartilage.
    d. Posterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of upper border of thyroid cartilage.

56. Surface anatomy of arch of aorta is related to the:
    a. behind the upper half of manubrium
    b. behind the lower half of manubrium
    c. front of upper half of manubrium
    d. front of lower half of manubrium

57. Surface anatomy of upper border of liver is line between:
    a. left 5th rib and right 5th intercostal space in midaxillary line
    b. Right 5th rib and left 5th intercostal space in midaxillary line
    c. right 5th intercostal space and left 5th rib in midclavicular line
    d. Right 5th rib and left 5th intercostal space in midclavicular line

58. The left kidney is related to:
    a. T11 & T 12 & L1 & L2
    b. T10 & T11 & T12
    c. T12 & L1 & L2 & L3
    d. T 11 & T12 & L1

"surface anatomy draw the upper vertical line opposite to T11 , but Kidney itself lies opposite to T12 vertebra "

59. The following are parts of uterine tubes except:
    a. intramural part
    b. isthmus
    c. pudendal cleft
    d. infundibulum

60. Clinical anatomy of ovary:
    a. teratoma
    b. ovarian stones
    c. ureteroceles
    d. both a&b

61. Production of sperms is function of:
    a. testis
    b. ovaries
    c. penis
    d. clitoris
62. The suspensory ligament is also called:
    a. mesovarium ligament
    b. infundibulopelvic ligament
    c. ovarian ligament
    d. broad ligament
63. Ovarian artery is branch of:
    a. common iliac artery
    b. descending thoracic aorta
    c. abdominal aorta
    d. coeliac trunk
64. ovarian arteries reach the ovary through:
    a. mesovarium
    b. suspensory ligament
    c. perimetrium
    d. myometrium

"could be a or b
because it reaches first by suspensory lig. to broad lig then by mesovarium to Ovary"

65. Uterine arteries reach the ovary through:
    a. mesovarium
    b. suspensory ligament
    c. perimetrium
    d. myometrium
66. The female ovary after puberty has:
    a. smooth surface
    b. uneven surface
    c. no mesovarium
    d. no suspensory ligament
67. The finger like process of infundibulum of uterine tubes are called:
    a. fimbria
    b. vestibule
    c. vulva
    d. clitoris

68. the medial ⅔ of fallopian tube is supplied by …….. ,whereas the lateral ⅓ is supplied by ……..
    a. ovarian artery / uterine artery
    b. uterine artery / ovarian artery
    c. ovarian artery /ovarian artery
    d. uterine artery / uterine artery
69. the salpingitis is the clinical anatomy of :
    a. ureter
    b. kidney
    c. fallopian tube
    d. cervix
70. Fetus bearing organ is:
    a. uterus
    b. ovary
    c. vagina
    d. uterine tube
71. Which of the surfaces of body of uterus is flat and related to the bladder:
    a. anterior surface
    b. posterior surface
    c. both
    d. none
72. All of them of muscular/active support of uterus except:
    a. perineal body
    b. pelvic diaphragm
    c. round ligament
    d. sphincter urethrae
73. One of the fibromuscular ligaments of the uterus:
    a. perineal body
    b. pelvic diaphragm
    c. round ligament
    d. sphincter urethrae
74. One of the accessory support of the uterus:
    a. perineal body
    b. pelvic diaphragm
    c. broad ligament
    d. sphincter urethrae

75. All of them of accessory support of uterus except :
    a. uterovesical pouch
    b. rectouterine pouch
    c. broad ligament
    d. round ligament
76. The posterior surface of the body of uterus is also called:
    a. vesical surface
    b. intestinal surface
    c. splenic surface
    d. gastric surface
77. The anterior surface of the body of uterus is also called:
    a. vesical surface
    b. intestinal surface
    c. splenic surface
    d. gastric surface
78. Broad ligament containing:
    a. dense connective tissue (parametrium)
    b. epoophoron
    c. ovarian & uterovaginal nerve plexuses
    d. All of the above .
79. What is the length of the male urethra?
    a. 8 inches/20cm
    b. 6inches/15cm
    c. 10inches/25cm
    d. 5inches/13cm
80. The longest part of the male urethra is the?
    a. Pre-prostatic urethra
    b. Prostatic urethra
    c. Membranous urethra
    d. Spongy urethra
81. The narrowest point of the male urethra is?
    a. External urethral orifice
    b. Internal urethral orifice
    c. Pre-prostatic urethra
    d. Prostatic urethra

82. What prevents the retrograded flow of ejaculate into the bladder?
    a. Sphincter urethra
    b. External urethral sphincter
    c. Internal urethral sphincter
    d. Middle urethral sphincter
83. The penile urethra has a dilation at its beginning called?
    a. Intrabulbar fossa
    b. Navicular fossa
    c. All of the above
    d. None of the above
84. _____a swelling in the middle of the urethral crest showing 3 openings in the middle prostatic utricle and 2 lateral ejaculatory ducts.
    a. Urethral crest
    b. Pro-prostatic sinus
    c. Urethral colliculus
    d. Seminal colliculus
85. All of the following is true about the location of the prostate except for?
    a. Below neck of urinary bladder
    b. Behind lower part of pubic symphysis
    c. Upper part of pubic arch
    d. Behind the ampulla of rectum
86. What is the prostate's width?
    a. 3cm
    b. 2g
    c. 2cm
    d. 3g
87. The apex of the prostate
    a. Pelvic fascia
    b. Deep prandial body
    c. All of the above
    d. None of the above

تقريباً القصد base of prostate

88. The base of urethral is pointed_____, its continuous with _____ and is pierced by_____.
    a. Downward, urethra, urinary bladder
    b. Upwards, urethra, urinary bladder

c. Upwards, urinary bladder, urethra
d. Downwards, urinary bladder, urethra

89. All the following supplies the prostate except for?
a. Middle rectal artery
b. Inferior vesical artery
c. Superior vesical artery
d. Internal pudendal artery

90. The pelvic floor is formed by all of the following muscles EXCEPT?
a. Pubococcygeus
b. Coccygeus
c. Piriformis
d. Puborectalis

91. Which of the following arteries arises from the anterior division of the internal iliac?
a. Superior rectal
b. Iliolumbar
c. Superior gluteal
d. Obturator

92. The distal end of the ovary connects to the lateral wall of the pelvis by which of the following structures? "distal end = upper end"
a. Round ligament
b. Ligament of the ovary
c. Suspensory ligament of ovary
d. Transverse cervical ligament

93. Which of the following arteries is a direct continuation of the inferior mesenteric artery?
a. Superior rectal artery
b. Middle rectal artery
c. Inferior rectal artery
d. Iliolumbar

94. Which of the following muscles passes through the lesser sciatic foramen?
a. Obturator internus
b. Piriformis
c. Puborectalis
d. Pubococcygeus

95. Ejaculatory ducts pass downwards and forward and open into the
    a. Prostatic urethra
    b. Urinary bladder
    c. Prostate
    d. Ductus deferens
96. What are the 5 lobes of the prostate?
    a. 2 anterior, 1 posterior, 1 medial, 1 lateral
    b. 2 lateral, 1 medial, 1 posterior, 1 anterior
    c. 2 lateral, 2 medial, 1 anterior
    d. 2 medial, 1 lateral, 1 posterior, 1 anterior
97. The ovarian fossa is bounded anteriorly by?
    a. Obliterated umbilical artery
    b. Ureter
    c. Internal iliac artery
    d. All of the above
98. The ovarian fossa is bounded posteriorly by?
    a. Ureter
    b. Internal iliac artery
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
99. What is the arterial supply of the ovaries?
    a. Ovarian artery
    b. Internal iliac artery
    c. Uterine artery
    d. Both A and C
100. Before onset of ovulation the_____
    a. Ovaries have smooth surface, grayish pink in color
    b. Ovaries have rough surface, grayish pink in color
    c. Ovaries have smooth surface, pinkish in color
    d. Ovaries have rough surface, pinkish in color
101. After puberty the ovaries_____
    a. Have an even surface, pink to gray in color
    b. Have an uneven surface, pink to gray in color
    c. Have an even surface pink to white in color
    d. Have an uneven surface, pink to white in color

102. The Uterine artery supplies the_____
   a. Medial 1/3 of uterine tubes
   b. Lateral 1/3 of uterine tubes
   c. Medial 2/3 of uterine tubes
   d. Lateral 2/3 of uterine tubes
103. The Ovarian artery supplies the_____
   a. Medial 1/3 of uterine tubes
   b. Lateral 1/3 of uterine tubes
   c. Medial 2/3 of uterine tubes
   d. Lateral 2/3 of uterine tubes
104. Where is the uterus found?
   a. Between the bladder and rectum
   b. Between the cecum and rectum
   c. Between the ureter and rectum
   d. Between the bladder and ureter
105. All of the following are part of the muscular/active support of the uterus except:
   a. Pelvis diaphragm
   b. Perineal body
   c. Distal urethral sphincter mechanism
   d. Pubocervical ligament
106. Which one of the following is considered a secondary support of the uterus?
   a. Uterine axis
   b. Uterosacral ligament
   c. Round ligament of uterus
   d. Broad ligament
107. All of the following are the fibromuscular ligaments of the uterus except:
   a. Round ligament
   b. Broad ligament
   c. Transverse cervical ligament
   d. Uterosacral ligament
108. What is the main artery of the vagina?
   a. Vaginal branch of the internal iliac artery

b. Uterine artery
c. Vesical artery
d. Ovarian artery

109. What is the length of the female urethra?
a. 4cm long
b. 5cm long
c. 6cm long
d. 8cm long

110. Which one of the following structures is located between the ischial spine and ischial tuberosity?
a. Obturator foramen
b. Lesser sciatic notch
c. Acetabular notch
d. Pubic arch

111. Weak area of the pelvis includes all of the following except?
a. Ischial tuberosities
b. Alae of ilium
c. Pubic rami
d. Sacroiliac joint

112. Which of the following nerves exits the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen, superior to the piriformis?
a. Sciatic
b. Pudendal
c. Superior gluteal
d. Obturator

113. Which of the following arteries is considered to be the artery of the pelvis?
a. Obturator
b. Pudendal
c. Uterine
d. Internal iliac

114. The extension of the spermatic cord is from_____ to_____.
a. Deep inguinal ring to upper end of testis.
b. Deep inguinal ring to lower end of testis.
c. Superficial inguinal ring to lower end of testis.
d. Superficial inguinal ring to upper end of testis.

115. Cremasteric artery is a branch of?
   a. Genitofemoral artery
   b. Inferior vesical artery
   c. Inferior epigastric artery which is a branch of external iliac artery
   d. Inferior epigastric artery which is a branch of internal iliac artery.

116. The right testicular vein ends in the _____and the left testicular vein ends in the_____
   a. Inferior vena cava, superior vena cava
   b. Inferior vena cava, renal vein
   c. Renal vein, inferior vena cava
   d. Inferior vena cava, acute angle.

117. The scrotum is a cutaneous bag containing the?
   a. Testes, vas deferens, epididymis
   b. Testes, vas deference, lower parts of spermatic cord
   c. Testes, vas deference, upper parts of spermatic cord
   d. Testes, epididymis, lower parts of spermatic cord.

118. Scrotum corresponds to the _____of females.
   a. Lobia minora
   b. Lobia majora
   c. Uterus
   d. Vagina

119. The upper pole of testes provides attachment to?
   a. Spermatic cord
   b. Vas deference
   c. Dartus muscle
   d. Cremasteric muscle

120. The posterior border of testis is straight, and it's related to?
   a. Vas deference (medially) and epididymis (laterally)
   b. Vas deference (laterally) and epididymis (medially)
   c. Dartus muscle, spermatic cord
   d. Cremasteric muscle, dartus muscle

121. Ducts deference has narrow lumen laying _____known as_____.
   a. Infront the apex of bladder, ampulla
   b. Behind the base of bladder, duct.

c. Behind the base of bladder, ampulla.
d. Infront the apex of bladder ducts.

122. The head of epididymis connected to the pole of testis by?
a. Efferent ductules
b. Afferent ductules
c. Body of epididymis
d. Lower pole of testis.

123. _____is the male organ of copulation.
a. Testis
b. Ducts deference
c. Seminal vesicles
d. Penis

124. The internal pudendal artery gives rise to all of the following branches EXCEPT?
a. Artery of bulb of penis
b. the deep artery
c. the dorsal artery
d. the superficial artery.

125. What is the length of the seminal vesicles?
a. 5cm long
b. 2cm long
c. 42cm long
d. 44cm long

Thorax Bank

1. The mediastinum acts as a conduit for the following structures except:
    a. Esophagus
    b. Trachea
    c. Superior Vena Cava
    d. Inferior Vena Cava
2. The apex of the supra-plural membrane attaches to:
    a. The transverse process of the 9th vertebrae. C7
    b. The transverse process of the 8th vertebrae.
    c. The transverse process of the 11th vertebrae.
    d. The subclavius groove of the clavicle.
3. What is the medial wall of the pleurae?
    a. Costal cartilage
    b. Mediastinum
    c. Pericardium of the heart
    d. Esophagus
4. The visceral pleura covers the surfaces and fissures of the lung except at the:
    a. Hilum
    b. Superior lobe
    c. Horizontal fissure
    d. Inferior lobe
5. Fluid can be aspirated from:
    a. Costo-mediastinal surface
    b. Costo-diaphragmatic surface
    c. Both a and b
    d. None of the above
6. The parietal pleura is supplied by all of the following except:
    a. Intercostal artery
    b. Bronchial artery
    c. Internal thoracic artery
    d. Musculophrenic artery

7. The right lung is larger than the left lung because of:
    a. The liver
    b. The heart
8. Hydropneumothorax indicates the presence of _____ in the plural cavity.
    a. Air
    b. Water
    c. Pus
    d. Both A and B
    e. Both B and C
9. All the following is true regarding the base of the lung except:
    a. It separates the right lung from the right lobe of the liver
    b. It separates the left lung from the left lobe of the liver
    c. It separates the fundus of the stomach and the head of pancreas
    d. It separates the fundus of the stomach and the spleen.
10. The anterior border of the left lung shows a wide cardiac notch below the level of:
    a. 4th costal cartilage
    b. 3rd costal cartilage
    c. 5th costal cartilage
    d. 6th costal cartilage
11. Where is the lingula found?
    a. Left lung
    b. Below the cardiac notch
    c. Above cardiac notch
    d. Both a and b
12. The length of the trachea is
    a. 10-15 cm
    b. 9-14 cm
    c. 15-20 cm
    d. 15cm
13. The ends of C-shaped rings are supported by:
    a. Mylohyoid muscle
    b. Trachealis muscle

14. Each principal bronchus enters the lung through:
    a. Cardiac notch
    b. Lingula
    c. Hilum
    d.
15. The inferior mediastinum is divided into 3 parts by:
    a. Central Tendon
    b. Pericardium
    c. Pleura
    d. Descending Aorta
16. The mediastinum is divided into superior and inferior mediastinum by an imaginary plane passing through the sternal angel and lower border of _____ posteriorly.
    a. 5th thoracic vertebrae
    b. 4th thoracic vertebrae
    c. Superior surface of diaphragm
    d. Posterior surface of diaphragm

17. In the lateral side on all the mediastinum divisions we find:
    a. The ribs and their intercostal space
    b. The pleura
    c. The lung and pleura
    d. All of the above
18. The _____ mediastinum is then further divided by pericardium into 3 divisions.
    a. Superior mediastinum
    b. Middle mediastinum
    c. Inferior mediastinum
    d. Posterior mediastinum

19. The inferior boundary of superior mediastinum is:
    a. Upper four thoracic vertebra
    b. The diaphragm
    c. Superior surface of diaphragm
    d. Imaginary plane anterior and lower border of 4th vertebra posteriorly
20. The sterno-pericardial ligament is the content of:
    a. Anterior mediastinum
    b. Middle mediastinum
    c. Posterior mediastinum
    d. Superior mediastinum
21. The broadest part of the mediastinum is:
    a. Superior mediastinum
    b. Inferior mediastinum
    c. Posterior mediastinum
    d. Middle mediastinum
22. The narrowest part of the mediastinum is:
    a. Superior mediastinum
    b. Posterior mediastinum
    c. Anterior mediastinum
    d. Middle mediastinum
23. The ascending aorta is the content of:
    a. Middle mediastinum
    b. Superior mediastinum
    c. Anterior mediastinum
    d. Posterior mediastinum
24. The descending aorta is content of:
    a. Middle mediastinum
    b. Superior mediastinum
    c. Inferior mediastinum
    d. Posterior mediastinum

25. The thoracic duct and azygos vein are the content of:
    a. Superior and middle mediastinum
    b. Inferior and superior mediastinum
    c. Superior and posterior mediastinum
    d. Middle and posterior mediastinum
26. The esophagus is the content of:
    a. Superior mediastinum
    b. Posterior mediastinum
    c. Middle mediastinum
    d. A and B
    e. A, B, and C
27. Contents of the pericardium include all of the following except:
    a. The ascending aorta
    b. Pulmonary trunk
    c. Lower 2/3 of the superior vena cava
    d. Terminal part of the inferior vena cava
28. The apex of the heart is found in the left fourth intercostal space in the
29. midclavicular line of:
    a. Adult
    b. Teen
    c. Children above 5 years old
    d. Children below 2 years old
30. The area which is not covered by the left lung and lies behind the cardiac notch is called:
    a. Superficial cardiac dullness
    b. Superficial cardiac notch
    c. Superficial cardiac
31. The sternocostal surface forms:
    a. Right ventricle
    b. Right atrium
    c. Part of the left ventricle
    d. Part of left auricle
    e. All of the above

32. The diaphragmatic surface forms:
    a. Left Ventricle
    b. Right ventricle
    c. None of the above
    d. Both A and B
33. The right atrium contributes to all of the following except:
    a. Right border
    b. Upper border
    c. Sternocostal surface
    d. Apex of the heart
34. What does the atrioventricular groove lodge?
    a. Right coronary artery
    b. Left coronary artery
    c. Great cardiac vein
    d. Marginal artery
35. The articular part of the rib tubercle articulates with which of the following structures?
    a. Body of vertebra
    b. Costal cartilage
    c. Adjacent rib
    d. Transverse process
36. Where is the groove of the subclavian artery located?
    a. Posterior to the scalene tubercle
    b. On the clavicle
    c. On the manubrium
    d. At the sternal angle
    e. At the angle of 1st rib
37. The pleural cavity contains which of the following?
    a. Lungs
    b. Bronchi
    c. Serous pleural fluid
    d. Lymph nodes
    e. Pulmonary arteries and veins

38. Which of the following structures is only found in the right ventricle:
    a. Fossa ovalis
    b. Crista terminalis
    c. Moderate band
    d. Posterior papillary muscle
39. Which of the following structures is located in the left atrium?
    a. Pectinate muscle
    b. Pulmonary semilunar valves
    c. Septo-marginal trabeculae
    d. Septal papillary muscle
40. The left atrium forms all of the following except?
    a. 2/3rds of the base/posterior surface of the heart
    b. Greater part of the upper border
    c. Parts of the sternocostal and left surfaces of the left border
    d. 1/3rds of the base/posterior surface of the heart
41. The right ventricle forms?
    a. The inferior border of the heart
    b. The sternocostal surface of the heart
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
42. The inflowing part of the left ventricle is rough due to the presence of?
    a. The tricuspid valve
    b. Due to excessive inflow of blood
    c. Serves as attachment points for muscles
    d. Trabeculae Corneae
43. Which part of the heart is prone to strokes and clots?
    a. Right atrium
    b. Right ventricle
    c. Left atrium
    d. Left ventricle
44. What distinguishes the Atrioventricular valves from the semilunar valves?
    a. Presence of fibrous rings
    b. Their closure during ventricular systole
    c. Their closure during ventricular diastole
    d. Both A and B

45. The right coronary artery gives all of the following branches except for?
    a. Marginal Artery
    b. Anterior interventricular artery
    c. Posterior interventricular artery
    d. Nodal Artery
46. The left coronary artery gives all the following branches except for?
    a. Posterior interventricular artery
    b. Anterior interventricular artery
    c. Left atrial branch
    d. Circumflex artery
47. What is the continuation of the left coronary artery called?
    a. Circumflex Artery
    b. Pulmonary Branch
    c. Interventricular Artery
    d. Nodal Artery
48. All of the following are tributaries of the coronary sinus, except?
    a. Great cardiac vein
    b. Middle cardiac vein
    c. Median cardiac vein
    d. Small cardiac vein.

gives Branches to all of the following

!! 49. The superficial cardiac plexus is formed by all of the following except?
    a. Deep cardiac plexus
    b. Superficial cardiac plexus
    c. Right coronary artery
    d. Left anterior pulmonary plexus
50. How long is the esophagus?
    a. 20cm
    b. 18cm
    c. 25cm
    d. 22cm
51. The esophageal plexus are formed by:
    a. Parasympathetic fibers from the 2 vagi
    b. Sympathetic fivers from the upper 5 thoracic ganglia
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above

52. What is the length of the Thoracic duct?
    a. 45cm
    b. 40cm
    c. 35cm
    d. 30cm
53. The tributaries of the thoracic duct include all of the following except?
    a. Anterior mediastinal nodes
    b. Posterior mediastinal nodes
    c. Left jugular trunk
    d. Left subclavian trunk
54. What goes into the formation of the Aortic Plexuses?
    a. Sympathetic fibers from the upper 6 thoracic ganglia
    b. Sympathetic fibers from the upper 5 thoracic ganglia
    c. Sympathetic fibers from the lower 6 thoracic ganglia
    d. Sympathetic fibers from the upper 7 thoracic ganglia
55. What structures pass through the vena caval opening?
    a. Inferior vena cava
    b. Terminal branches of the right phrenic nerve
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
56. The following structures pass through the esophageal opening except for?
    a. Esophagus
    b. Trachea
    c. Right and Left Vagus nerves
    d. Esophageal branches of left gastric artery and vein
57. All of the following pas through the aortic opening except for the?
    a. Descending Aorta
    b. Thoracic Duct
    c. Azygous Vein
    d. Phrenic Nerve
58. The thorax houses and protects all of the following except:
    a. Heart and lungs
    b. Pancreas
    c. Great vessels
    d. Spleen

59. Which one of the following, lines the thoracic cavity?
    a. Supra-Pleura membrane
    b. Parietal pleura
    c. Sibson's fascia
    d. Endothoracic fascia
60. All of the following are typical thoracic vertebrae except for?
    a. 8th
    b. 9th
    c. 6th
    d. 5th
61. They typical thoracic vertebra has _____vertebrae.
    a. Heart shaped
    b. Triangular shaped
    c. Oval shaped
    d. Kidney shaped
62. Which of the following "extends from the transverse process to the spine"?
    a. Pedicle
    b. Lamina
    c. Both A and B
    d. Vertebral body
63. The Pedicle is the part that extends from the body to the_____?
    a. Transverse process
    b. Spine
    c. Spinous process
    d. Both B and C
64. The two inferior articular process carry 2 articular facets for the articulation with the?
    a. Inferior articular processes of vertebra below
    b. Superior articular processes of vertebra below
    c. Superior articular processes of vertebra above
    d. Inferior articular processes of vertebra above

65. The spinous process of the thoracic vertebra are long and directed_____?
    a. Upwards
    b. Medially
    c. Laterally
    d. Downwards
66. Which of the nontypical vertebra has a triangular foramen?
    a. 9th thoracic vertebrae "1st thoracic vertebra"
    b. 10th thoracic vertebrae
    c. 11th thoracic vertebrae
    d. 12th thoracic vertebrae
67. The costal groove is the inferior margin of _____?
    a. Convex surface
    b. Concave surface
    c. Internal surface
    d. Both B and C
68. All primary center bones, ossified between_____?
    a. 1st and 10th week
    b. 2nd and 5th week
    c. 3rd and 7th week
    d. 10th and 12th week
69. _____ is the 1st bone to ossificate.
    a. Clavicle
    b. Xiphoid process
    c. Humerus
    d. Ribs
70. _____is the last bone to ossificate.
    a. Clavicle
    b. Ribs
    c. Manubrium
    d. Xiphoid process
71. Manubrium is located opposite the ?
    a. 2nd,3rd, and 4th thoracic vertebra "3rd + 4th only"
    b. 3rd, 4th, and 5th thoracic vertebra
    c. 4th, 5th, and 6th thoracic vertebra
    d. 5th, 6th, and 7th thoracic vertebra

72. Costo-chondral joint is?
    a. Primary cartilaginous
    b. Secondary cartilaginous
    c. Synovial joint
    d. None of the above
73. The vertebrae are all connected together by the following except?
    a. Infraspinous ligaments
    b. Supraspinous ligaments
    c. Interspinous ligament
    d. Intervertebral discs
74. The laminae of each vertebrae are connected together by?
    a. Intervertebral discs
    b. Anterior and posterior longitudinal ligament
    c. Ligament flava
    d. Intertransverse ligaments
75. The ribs are classified according to their relation to the sternum into?
    a. 3 types
    b. 2 types
    c. 5 types
    d. 1 type
76. The anterior end of a typical rib articulates with?
    a. The vertebral column
    b. The costal facet
    c. Tubercle
    d. Costal cartilage
77. The outer surface of the ribs is?
    a. Concave
    b. Convex
    c. Has tubercle
    d. None of the above
78. Which of the following is a secondary cartilaginous joint?
    a. Xiphisternal joint
    b. Costal vertebral joint
    c. Costotransverse joint
    d. Manubriosternal joint

79. The 2 anterior intercostal arteries are branches of?
    a. 2nd part of subclavian artery
    b. Internal mammary artery
    c. Internal thoracic artery
    d. Both B and C
    e. None of the above
80. The internal thoracic artery arises from the lower aspect of the?
    a. 1st part of subclavian artery
    b. 2nd part of the subclavian artery
    c. 6 intercostal space
    d. Descending thoracic aorta
81. What is the anterior boundary of thoracic inlet?
    a. Sternum
    b. Body of sternum
    c. Manubrium
    d. All of the above
82. All of the following arteries are content of the thoracic inlet except?
    a. Brachiocephalic artery
    b. Left common carotid artery
    c. Right common carotid artery
    d. Left subclavian artery
83. What is the thoracic outlet closed by?
    a. Inferior vena cava
    b. Esophagus
    c. Diaphragm
    d. Thoracic duct
84. All of the following structures pass through the aortic opening except for?
    a. Descending aorta
    b. Ascending aorta
    c. Thoracic duct
    d. Azygos vein

85. At what vertebral level is the vena caval opening?
    a. T-10
    b. T-12
    c. T-8
    d. T-6
1. All of the following is true regarding pulmonary ligament except:
    a. It is a tubular sheath
    b. Formed by mediastinal pleura
    c. Allow dead space for distension of lung
    d. Allow free up and down movement of the lung's roots.
2. All are major roots of the lung except:
    a. Bronchial vessels
    b. Bronchus
    c. Pulmonary vein
    d. Pulmonary artery
3. Most anterior root in hilum of the lung is:
    a. Bronchus
    b. Upper pulmonary vein
    c. Pulmonary artery
    d. Lower pulmonary vein
4. Functional unit of the lung is:
    a. Bronchiole
    b. Alveoli
    c. Respiratory bronchioles
    d. Bronchus
5. All are related to right lung except:
    a. Has 2 bronchial arteries
    b. Has 2 bronchi
    c. Has 2 fissure
    d. Shorter than left lung
6. Superior mediastinal includes all except:
    a. Arch of aorta
    b. Arch of azygos vein
    c. Esophagus
    d. Lower ½ of superior vena cava

7. Mediastinal syndrome result from pression on all of these structures except:
    a. Azygos arch
    b. Arch of aorta
    c. Inferior vena cava
    d. Esophagus
8. All are branches of descending aorta except:
    a. Anterior intercostal arteries
    b. Subcostal artery
    c. Esophageal artery
    d. Left bronchial artery
9. Marginal artery supplies:
    a. Right ventricle
    b. Both ventricles
    c. Right atrium
    d. Left atrium
10. Left coronary artery gives all these branches except:
    a. Branches to pulmonary trunk
    b. Posterior interventricular artery
    c. Circumflex artery
    d. Branches to Sinoatrial node
11. All are tributaries of coronary sinus except:
    a. Greater cardiac vein
    b. Small cardiac vein
    c. Middle cardiac vein
    d. Anterior cardiac vein
12. Phrenic nerve supplies all of the following except:
    a. Diaphragm
    b. Mediastinal pleura
    c. Peritoneum
    d. Left ventricle

13. Which of the following ascends in the groove between the sides of the trachea and esophagus?
    a. Vagus nerve
    b. Phrenic nerve
    c. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
    d. Intercostal nerve
14. Which of the following structure pass behind the transverse sinus of the pericardium?
    a. Ascending aorta
    b. Pulmonary trunk
    c. Superior vena cava
    d. Both A and B
15. Which of the following is not found in the posterior mediastinum?
    a. Descending thoracic aorta
    b. Thoracic duct
    c. Phrenic nerves
    d. Azygous vein
16. The aorta passes through the diaphragm at the level of T12. It is accompanied by:
    a. Azygous vein
    b. Thoracic duct
    c. Hemi-azygous vein
    d. Both A and B
    e. A, B, and C are correct
17. All of the following are tributaries of the coronary sinus of the heart. Except:
    a. The anterior cardiac vein
    b. The great cardiac vein
    c. The middle cardiac vein
    d. The oblique vein
    e. The posterior vein

18. Which of the following is lodges the right coronary artery and the small cardiac vein?
    a. Interventricular groove
    b. Atrioventricular groove
    c. Interatrial septum
    d. Interatrial septum
    e. None of the above
19. All of the following are contents of the pericardium except:
    a. Ascending aorta
    b. Descending aorta
    c. Terminal part of pulmonary veins
    d. Pulmonary trunk
20. The parietal pleura is supplied by all of the following except:
    a. Intercostal artery
    b. Musculophrenic artery
    c. Bronchial arteries
    d. Internal thoracic
21. Descending thoracic aorta beings at the level of:
    a. Lower border of T3
    b. Lower border of T4
    c. Upper border of T5
    d. Lower border of T12
22. All the following are branches of right coronary artery except:
    a. Posterior interventricular branch
    b. Anterior interventricular branch
    c. Marginal artery
    d. Anastomotic branches
23. Opens into the right atrium between the inferior vena cava and the right atrioventricular orifice:
    a. Sulcus terminalis
    b. Fossa ovalis
    c. Coronary orifice
    d. Sinus venarum

24. The fibrous and parietal pericardia are supplied by branches of the following except:
    a. Descending thoracic aorta
    b. Musculophrenic arteries
    c. Ascending thoracic aorta
    d. Internal thoracic artery
25. The 1st and 2nd posterior intercostal arteries are branches of:
    a. Internal mammary artery
    b. Superior intercostal artery
    c. Inferior intercostal artery
    d. Descending thoracic aorta
26. All of the following are tributaries of Azygos vein, except:
    a. Anterior intercostal vein
    b. Right ascending lumbar vein
    c. Bronchial veins
    d. Superior hemi-azygous vein
27. The typical thoracic vertebrae consist of:
    a. T1-T8
    b. T1-T9
    c. T2-T8
    d. T2-T9
28. In which thoracic vertebra, is the vertebral foramen triangular?
    a. T1
    b. T9
    c. T10
    d. T11
29. The anterior intercostal arteries arise from:
    a. Ascending aorta
    b. Descending thoracic aorta
    c. Internal mammary artery
    d. Costo-cervical trunk

30. Internal thoracic artery arises form which part of subclavian artery
    a. 1st part
    b. 2nd part
    c. 3rd part
    d. 4th part
31. All of the following pass through the thoracic inlet except:
    a. Trachea
    b. Left common carotid artery
    c. Left and right bronchi
    d. Thoracic duct
32. The base of the Sibson's fascia attaches to:
    a. Medial part of 1st rib
    b. 1st costal cartilage
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
33. All of the following pass-through aortic opening except:
    a. Descending aorta
    b. Terminal branches of right phrenic nerve
    c. Thoracic duct
    d. Azygous vein
34. Arch of aorta ends between
    a. T1 and T2
    b. T2 and T3
    c. T3 and T4
    d. T4 and T5
35. All of the following are branches from the arch of aorta except:
    a. Left subclavian artery
    b. Left coronary artery
    c. Left common carotid artery
    d. Right brachiocephalic artery
36. The superior vena cava begins at lower border of:
    a. 1st costal cartilage
    b. 2nd costal cartilage
    c. Manubrium sterni
    d. Clavicle

37. At which level does the inferior hemi-azygous crosses and joins the azygous vein?
    a. T8
    b. T9
    c. T10
    d. T11
38. All of the following supplies parietal pleura except:
    a. Intercostal arteries
    b. Internal thoracic artery
    c. Bronchial artery
    d. Musculophrenic artery
39. Which lung has 2 fissures and 3 lobes:
    a. Right lung
    b. Left lung
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
40. Eparterial bronchus present in:
    a. Right lung
    b. Left lung
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
41. Trachea ends at the lower border of:
    a. 3rd thoracic vertebra
    b. 4th thoracic vertebra
    c. 5th thoracic vertebra
    d. 6th thoracic vertebra
42. Infections are more common in:
    a. Right principal bronchus
    b. Left principal bronchus
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above

43. The right principal bronchus enters the right lung opposite:
    a. T4
    b. T5
    c. T6
    d. T7
44. The functional unit of the lung is:
    a. Principal bronchus
    b. Segmental bronchus
    c. Terminal bronchiole
    d. Respiratory bronchiole
45. All of the followings are contents of pericardium except:
    a. Arch of aorta
    b. Terminal part of the inferior vena cava
    c. Ascending aorta
    d. Pulmonary trunk
46. The heart exists in the:
    a. Superior mediastinum
    b. Anterior mediastinum
    c. Middle mediastinum
    d. Posterior mediastinum
47. The rough muscular part of atria is known as:
    a. Pectinate
    b. Trabeculae corneae
    c. Fossa ovalis
    d. None of the above
48. The fossa ovalis is present in:
    a. Right atrium
    b. Left atrium
    c. Right ventricle
    d. Left ventricle
49. The only valve that has 2 cusps is:
    a. Tricuspid valve
    b. Mitral valve
    c. Pulmonary valve
    d. Aortic valve

50. All of the following are branches of the deep cardiac plexus except:
    a. The right coronary plexus
    b. The left coronary plexus all are true
    c. Left anterior pulmonary plexus
    d. Right anterior pulmonary plexus
51. The thoracic duct crosses right to left at the level of:
    a. T4 vertebra
    b. T5 vertebra
    c. T6 vertebra
    d. T7 vertebra

Embryology Bank

1. The fetal left atrium is mainly derived from the:
    a. Primitive pulmonary vein
    b. Primitive atrium
    c. Right pulmonary vein
    d. Sinus venarum
    e. Sinus venosus

" لأن ال pulmonary vein يعطي منشأ لل post part و يعتبر ال post الجزء الأكبر "

2. The embryonic origin of the ligamentum arteriosum is from the:
    a. Second arch artery
    b. Third arch artery
    c. Fourth arch artery
    d. Fifth arch artery
    e. Sixth arch artery
3. The embryonic origin(s) of the scrotum is/are?
    a. Urethral folds
    b. Genital tubercle
    c. Genital swellings
    d. Sino-vaginal bulbs
    e. Cloacal membrane
4. The aortic sac:
    a. Is the area immediately distal to the ventricles
    b. Is connected to eth dorsal aorta via the aortic arch arteries
    c. Is preserved as the region of the semilunar valves in the adult heart
    d. Is also known as the truncus arteriosus
    e. None of the above
5. The crista terminalis is derived from:
    a. Right horn of the sinus venosus
    b. Left horn of the sinus venosus
    c. Primitive atrium
    d. AV canal
    e. Right cusp of the valve of the sinus venosus

6. The region of the atrioventricular canal develops into:
    a. The semilunar valves
    b. The atrial septum
    c. The mitral and tricuspid valves
    d. The base of the ventricle
    e. the trabeculated portion of the right atrium
7. Degeneration of the dorsal mesocardium leads to the formation of:
    a. oblique sinus
    b. transverse sinus
    c. coronary sinus
    d. dorsal sinus
8. The smooth part of the left atrium is formed by the absorption of:
    a. left horn of sinus venosus
    b. right horn of sinus venosus
    c. pulmonary artery
    d. pulmonary vein
9. From which of the following fetal vessels do the umbilical arteries arise?
    a. Aorta
    b. Carotid arteries
    c. Ductus arteriosus
    d. Iliac arteries
10. The heart of an embryo first begins beating at which of the following ages?
    a. 2 weeks
    b. 3 weeks
    c. 4 weeks
    d. 6 weeks

على حسب كلام الدكتور وقت الشرح ، "
من اليوم ال 28 "

11. When is the sex of the embryo determined?
    a. Time of implantation
    b. Time of fertilization
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above

12. When do the gonads acquire male/female morphological characteristics?
    a. At the 5th week
    b. At the 6th week
    c. At the 7th week
    d. At the 8th week
13. When do the Primordial sex cells form?
    a. 5th week
    b. 4th week
    c. 6th week
    d. 7th week
14. The genital ducts include:
    a. Mesonephric
    b. Paramesonephric
    c. Wolffian
    d. Mullerian
    e. All of the above
15. In female embryos, what duct regresses?
    a. Mesonephric duct
    b. Wolffian duct
    c. Paramesonephric
    d. Both A and B
16. The paramesonephric duct develops into all of the following except?
    a. Uterus
    b. Urinary bladder
    c. Uterine tubes
    d. Upper Vagina
17. The sino-vaginal bulbs proliferate to from the?
    a. Vaginal plate
    b. Vaginal sac
    c. Rectouterine pouch
    d. Vesicouterine pouch

18. Caudally the cloacal folds are subdivided into?
    a. Urethral folds anteriorly
    b. Anal folds superiorly
    c. Anal folds posteriorly
    d. Both A and C
19. Where is estrogen produced?
    a. Placenta
    b. Fetal Ovaries
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
20. What do the Labioscrotal Folds form?
    a. Clitoris
    b. Labia Minora
    c. Labia Majora
    d. None of the above
21. The sinus Venarum is derived from?
    a. Right horn of the sinus venosus
    b. Left horn of the sinus venosus
    c. Anterior horn of the sinus venosus
    d. Posterior horn of the sinus venosus
22. The atrium proper is derived from?
    a. Primitive ventricle
    b. Primitive atrium
    c. Primitive aorta
    d. Primitive septum
23. The posterior half of the left atrium is derived from?
    a. The absorbed pulmonary veins
    b. The absorbed pulmonary arteries
    c. The absorbed pulmonary trunk
    d. Both A and B
24. The anterior half of the left atrium is derived from?
    a. Primitive atrium
    b. Primitive ventricle
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above

25. The inflowing part of the right ventricle is formed by:
    a. Mid portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    b. Distal portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    c. Proximal part of bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    d. None of the above
26. The outflowing part of the right ventricle is formed by:
    a. Mid portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    b. Distal portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    c. Proximal part of bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    d. None of the above
27. Where is the vestibule of the left ventricle derived from?
    a. Mid portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    b. Distal portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    c. Proximal part of bulbus cordis of the heart tube
    d. None of the above
28. Where is the inflow portion of the left ventricle derived from?
    a. Primitive atrium of the heart tube
    b. Primitive ventricle of the heart tube
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above
29. At the 4th week of the laryngeal tracheal groove forms from the?
    a. Floor of the midgut
    b. Floor of the foregut posteriorly
    c. Floor of the midgut anteriorly
    d. Floor of the foregut anteriorly
30. At what week do the right and left buds push into the pericardiopertoneal canals?
    a. 4th week
    b. 5th week
    c. 6th week
    d. 7th week

31. What stops the descend of the heart and lungs?
    a. Enlargement of the spleen
    b. Enlargement of the stomach
    c. Enlargement of the liver
    d. Enlargement of the kidney
32. In the 3rd to 6th month, what cells produce surfactant?
    a. Alveolar cells type 2
    b. Mast cells
    c. Macrophages
    d. Surfactant releasing cells.
33. When is the respiratory system fully formed?
    a. At birth
    b. At 5 years
    c. At 7 years
    d. None of the above
34. What cells are found in the lungs?
    a. Alveolar cells
    b. Dust cells
    c. Macrophage
    d. All of the above
    e. None of the above
35. Gonads are derived from all of the following except?
    a. Mesoderm
    b. Mesothelium
    c. Underlying mesenchyme
    d. Primordial germ cells

"كل الإجابات صحيحة لأن منشأ ال genital اساساً من ال mesoderm و بقية الخيارات صحيحة وتشارك في تكوين ال Gonads"

36. How are the seminiferous cords formed?
    a. Gonadal cords condense and extend into the medulla.
    b. Regression of cortex and differentiation of medulla
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of the above

37. What does the tunica albuginea sperate?
    a. Testis from prostate
    b. Testis from urinary bladder
    c. Testis from mesonephros
    d. Testis from ductus deferens
38. The prostate glands is the outgrowth of?
    a. Mesodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
    b. Endodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
    c. Endodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
    d. Mesodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
39. The seminal gland is the outgrowth of?
    a. Mesodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
    b. Endodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
    c. Endodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
    d. Mesodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
40. The bulbourethral gland is the outgrowth of?
    a. Mesodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
    b. Endodermal outgrowth from spongy urethra
    c. Mesodermal outgrowth from spongy urethra
    d. Ectodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
41. What does the phallus form when it enlarges?
    a. Scrotum
    b. Penis
    c. Spongy urethra
    d. None of the above
42. What does the urogenital folds form when fused?
    a. Penis
    b. Scrotum
    c. Spongy urethra
    d. None of the above
43. What does the fusion of the labioscrotal folds form?
    a. Scrotum
    b. Penis
    c. Spongy urethra
    d. Testis

44. When does the descent of the testis from posterior abdominal wall to the deep inguinal ring occur?
    a. 10^{th} week
    b. 11^{th} week
    c. 12^{th} week
    d. 13^{th} week

Good luck 😊💜